

The Saint Paul Press.

Published Daily, except on Sundays and Public Holidays, at the Press Office, No. 100 North Second Street, St. Paul, Minn.

TERMS:—DAILY PRESS—By Mail, \$1.00 per annum, in advance; \$1.50 for three months; 50c for one month. Single Copies, 5c.

ADVERTISING:—First Edition, 10c per line; Second Edition, 8c per line; Third Edition, 6c per line; Fourth Edition, 5c per line; Fifth Edition, 4c per line; Sixth Edition, 3c per line; Seventh Edition, 2c per line; Eighth Edition, 1c per line; Ninth Edition, 1c per line; Tenth Edition, 1c per line.

The National Cemetery at Fort Snelling.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 24, 1888.

Having been detailed by Major General George H. Thomas, as Superintendent of the "Soldiers' National Cemetery," on Stone River battlefield, I take this mode of informing the friends of our brave comrades, who fell on this memorable field, and other battlefields in this vicinity, that we will disinter all the bodies and carefully bury them in the beautiful grounds now being prepared, and if any have determined to remove the remains of their noble dead to their homes, they will confer a great favor on me, if they will notify me of the fact, by letter or otherwise, giving name, rank, regiment, brigade, and division of the deceased.

I ask the favor so that they may be sent home as we find them, and before they are re-interred. Mr. John W. Ewing, of this city, will furnish burial cases at the lowest possible price, and, by writing him, he will have the bodies expressed to friends as they may direct.

I will say for the comfort of the friends of these fallen heroes, that every effort will be put forth to make this sacred spot beautiful and attractive. Any information desired, I will gladly furnish.

All local papers will please copy.

WILLIAM H. BARNES, Supt. Nat. Cem.

Population of Meeker County.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 21, 1888.

You may, perhaps, recollect that I last winter assured Gen. Sibley that if he would establish a line of military posts west of the old settlements, the people would return to their homes. The census of the county of Meeker June 1st, 1885, was 555 males and 575 females, total, 1130. In 1880 our entire population was 215, while in April, 1883-4, there was not over 100 people in the county.

Our heaviest emigration into this county has taken place since June 1st, and we do not doubt have now over 1,000 inhabitants, and are yet some 400 or 500 homesteads taken in the county that have to be occupied within the next three months or be abandoned. The occupancy of these homesteads, with our returning soldiers, will ensure a population of over 2,000—pretty well for one season, in a frontier county.

Population of Meeker County, 1885.

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PROFESSIONAL INFANTICIDE.

Babies Murdered to Order at \$5 Sterling Per Head.

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SOUTH CAROLINA.

Disagreement Between the Civil and Military Authorities.

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THE CITY.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Falling of a Balcony on Third Street.

Twenty Men, Women and Children Precipitated from the Second Story to the Sidewalk.

Seventeen Persons Injured—Fatal Results Probable.

Names of the Wounded and Details of the Casualty.

One of the most serious disasters that ever took place in this city occurred on Third street yesterday afternoon, by which many persons narrowly escaped instant death, and which resulted in seventeen persons being injured, some of them dangerously, and it is feared, several fatally. A balcony, surrounded with an iron balustrade, projecting from the second story of the brick block on the south side of Third street, near the general's Hall, was precipitated to the sidewalk, along with about twenty persons, who had taken a position upon it to view the General Grant pageant as it passed up the street. The procession had almost passed the block, when the supports, which held the balcony, became detached from the brick-work in which they were fastened, and the whole weight of the balcony and the people upon it rested upon four cast-iron rods, about an inch square, which extended from the building several feet and ran out under the balcony. Three of these instantly snapped, and the fourth was so weakened from its place, when the whole thing fell to the sidewalk with a tremendous crash.

The pavement immediately beneath, had, but a moment before the accident, been thronged with pedestrians who were accompanying the march of the procession, and it was providential that the disaster occurred no sooner than it did. As it was, it was a sad and serious accident, and the excitement produced was painful, a large proportion of the wounded being children, and the parents and friends of the little ones being present.

Two persons were under the ruins, and while the wreck was being removed to extricate them, the scene was terrible. The cries and shrieks of the women and children, the groans of the wounded, and the hurrying and bustling of those who were carrying away and attending to the wants of the injured, and of others who had been missed in the crowd, all together made up a scene of terror which is seldom witnessed.

Among those who made this fearful leap were Mr. O. Curtis and his five children; Mr. A. Wesley and four children; Mrs. Rittenhouse and child; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Morgan; Miss Carrie Hammond; Mrs. D. Simonson; Mr. I. V. D. Heard, and we believe several others. The following are the names of the persons who were injured:

1. The Rev. Mr. Coleman, of Credit River, was standing beneath the balcony, was caught by the edge of the wood-work and knocked down. When he was extricated, it was found his right leg was broken, his shoulder injured, and otherwise considerably bruised.
2. Mr. John D. Brown, of St. Peter, was also beneath, received a frightful gash upon the top of his head, had his left arm injured, and was for time senseless. He was taken to Dr. Stewart's office, where his wounds were dressed. He will probably recover.
3. Miss Aggie Curtis had her right wrist dislocated, her right ankle sprained, and considerably bruised.
4. Master Henry Curtis, injured in face and jaw.
5. Master Frank Curtis, very seriously injured—thigh broken, and contusion of face and body.
6. Master Willie Curtis, aged four years, was also dangerously, if not fatally, injured. In addition to bruises on the hip, leg and side, it is feared he has received internal injuries which may prove fatal. He suffered much yesterday afternoon.
7. Miss Kate Worley, aged twelve years, was injured in the breast and abdomen, and it is believed, internally.
8. Sallie Worley, right side, and also internally.
9. Little Joe Worley, aged six years, received a terrible contusion near the left eye, (the eye itself may possibly be lost) and various bodily hurts.
10. Jennie Worley, two years, injured in head, and internally—dangerously it is thought.
11. Miss Carrie Hammond, aged eleven years, received a contusion of the face, losing several teeth; she was much bruised, especially in the legs.
12. Mrs. Rittenhouse was picked up senseless, but it is believed her injuries are not serious.
13. Mary Rittenhouse had her right arm broken, and face badly cut.
14. Mr. Charles A. Morgan received a severe sprain of the ankle, with a rupture of the ligaments between the ankle and foot. No bones were broken, however, and he will soon recover.
15. Mrs. Charles A. Morgan, who accompanied her husband in his terrible descent, was also slightly injured in the general shock.
16. Mr. C. Curtis received several severe bruises, but was not incapacitated for duty during his trying misfortune.
17. Mr. A. Wesley was also slightly injured.
18. Mrs. Simonson, Carrie Curtis and Mr. Heard, and probably one or two others, who fell with the balcony, were uninjured. Mrs. Worley stepped for a moment from the balcony, just before it fell crashing to the street, and thus avoided the disaster.

The cause of this accident was the

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

Delegates Chosen to the State Convention.

A Legislative and County Ticket Nominated.

The delegates elected at the primary meetings on Friday evening, met pursuant to the call at the Court House, at 2 o'clock p. m., on yesterday, and were called to order by Mr. G. H. Groff.

On motion of Mr. G. H. Groff, Hon. R. P. Groff was elected Chairman, and H. L. Galt was elected Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Mann, Williams, Hoffman, Horn and Farber were appointed a committee on credentials.

After a brief examination, the committee, through their chairman, reported the following persons as entitled to seat in the Convention:

First Ward—Charles Leonard, J. H. Schumacher, M. Lampher, H. E. Mann and Philip Shedd.

Second Ward—Samuel Ingalls, Jas. Z. Ingalls, R. F. Crowell, C. D. Williams, F. M. Carlisle, Wm. A. Edwards, Matthew Groff, C. J. Jones, Charles Hoffman, Joseph Hamner.

Third Ward—Henry J. Horn, Jas. H. Murray, John Bartholomew, R. B. Galusha, Julius Groff.

Fourth Ward—Thos. J. Galbraith, P. F. Farber, Arthur Sauer, Fred. Lambrecht, H. L. Galt, Wm. H. Branch.

Fifth Ward—H. J. Brainerd, E. A. Boyd, R. B. Groff, M. Ford, Henry Weigand, H. E. Mann, R. F. Crowell, Albert Edgerton, Wm. A. Kiefer, Geo. W. Prescott, Wm. Branch and Thos. J. Galbraith.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates for county officers.

Mr. Williams nominated George Hammond for Sheriff.

Mr. Raguet nominated Col. Grant.

The vote was taken, resulting in the choice of Mr. Hammond, by a vote of 19 against 14, and he was declared duly nominated.

On motion of Mr. Galbraith, the Convention proceeded to the nomination of County Treasurer.

Mr. Galbraith nominated Richard Gordon.

Mr. Edgerton nominated Geo. Marshall.

Mr. Ford nominated George Marshall as a candidate for the office of Governor, and although he might not get much support from Ramsey county, he expected to see him come into the State Convention with delegations from different parts of the State. He should, therefore, as a friend of Gen. M., vote against his nomination for County Treasurer, it being calculated to injure his prospects for the gubernatorial nomination.

Mr. Galbraith said the proposition to nominate Geo. Marshall was unwarranted by his friends, and he believed that gentlemen would not accept it. It was therefore a waste of time, foolish and mean. After further debate by various delegates, in which they protested that such a proposition was made with the best of motives, Mr. Edgerton withdrew the nomination of General Marshall.

The vote was then taken, with the following result: Gordon 15, Carpenter 6, Marshall 1.

There being no choice the convention proceeded to a second ballot, with the following result: Gordon 11, Marshall 16, Carpenter 6. No choice.

The result of the third ballot was as follows: Marshall 22, Gordon 8, Carpenter 3. Gen. Marshall was declared duly nominated.

For the office of Clerk of the Court, Sherwood Hough was nominated by acclamation.

Henry J. Horn was nominated for District Attorney by acclamation.

Chas. Passant was nominated for Register of Deeds by acclamation.

Philip Shedd was nominated for Coroner by acclamation.

Mr. Furber moved a committee of three to wait upon Gen. Marshall and tender him the nomination of County Treasurer. Lost—ayes 15, nays 17.

On motion of Mr. Galbraith, the Convention continued the present County Committee for another year.

On motion of Mr. Edgerton the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Union delegates of Ramsey county, in county convention hereby request the State Convention, next, the name of Hon. Charles L. Galt as the choice of the Union delegates of this county, for nomination for the office of Governor, and we earnestly request said Convention to make him the standard bearer of the Union party. On the foregoing amendment, the Convention adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Edgerton the Central Committee was authorized to reassemble the County Convention, should any of the nominees decline.

The convention then adjourned.

First Senatorial District Convention.

H. E. Mann, Esq., was elected President and Morris Lampher Secretary.

Geo. W. Prescott was nominated for Senator by acclamation.

Wm. Branch and H. S. Fairchild were nominated for the House of Representatives by acclamation.

Private meeting of the delegates.

Billiard Rooms attached, with six tables, marquet tables, four pocket (the only one in the State).

Liquors—Spirits, rum, punch, egg nog, lemonade, and other refreshments.

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THE WIRZ TRIAL.

Testimony Against the Prisoner.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.

The Commission met this morning, and after the reading of the record of yesterday, Dr. A. W. Barrows, who having heretofore been sworn, identified a certain paper offered by the government as the handwriting of Joseph H. Wirz. The Judge Advocate accordingly moved to amend the first charge on which the prisoner is arraigned, by substituting the name of Joseph H. Wirz, as one of the prisoners with whom the defendant is charged, with conspiracy to cause the death of the prisoners at Andersonville.

Dr. Barrows moved to the application. He stated that the prisoner was arraigned on the charges by order of the President, and until the original authority should supply the deficiency to further testimony could be received affecting Dr. Wirz and the prisoner at the bar.

The court overruled the objection, when the name of Dr. Wirz was read.

Dr. Barrows said that the name of John H. Wirz appeared as one of the alleged conspirators. The fact was, however, that John H. Wirz was dead, therefore this court is satisfied that the name of John H. Wirz was not intended to be introduced into the case.

The court overruled the objection to the name of Dr. Wirz.

Dr. Barrows—Do you hold that Wirz is dead?

Mr. Baker—No, I hold that Wirz, who is dead, cannot be tried for conspiracy.

Judge Advocate—We have not been informed that John H. Wirz is dead.

Mr. Baker—It is a notorious fact of which the world has frequent knowledge, and it is not necessary to state it.

Judge Advocate—Do you mean that when the other conspirators were tried, it was not necessary to state that John H. Wirz was dead?

Mr. Baker—Military commissions sometimes do things not common for a civil court to do, but they cannot do things which are not within the scope of their jurisdiction.

The court overruled the motion to strike out the name of Wirz.

Dr. Barrows further testified that at Andersonville prisoners were arrested for buying foodstuffs from the commissary, and were sent to the stockade. The stockade was a place of confinement, and the prisoners were kept there until they were sent to the stockade.

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THE WIRZ TRIAL.

Testimony Against the Prisoner.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.

The Commission met this morning, and after the reading of the record of yesterday, Dr. A. W. Barrows, who having heretofore been sworn, identified a certain paper offered by the government as the handwriting of Joseph H. Wirz. The Judge Advocate accordingly moved to amend the first charge on which the prisoner is arraigned, by substituting the name of Joseph H. Wirz, as one of the prisoners with whom the defendant is charged, with conspiracy to cause the death of the prisoners at Andersonville.

Dr. Barrows moved to the application. He stated that the prisoner was arraigned on the charges by order of the President, and until the original authority should supply the deficiency to further testimony could be received affecting Dr. Wirz and the prisoner at the bar.

The court overruled the objection, when the name of Dr. Wirz was read.

Dr. Barrows said that the name of John H. Wirz appeared as one of the alleged conspirators. The fact was, however, that John H. Wirz was dead, therefore this court is satisfied that the name of John H. Wirz was not intended to be introduced into the case.

The court overruled the objection to the name of Dr. Wirz.

Dr. Barrows—Do you hold that Wirz is dead?

Mr. Baker—No, I hold that Wirz, who is dead, cannot be tried for conspiracy.

Judge Advocate—We have not been informed that John H. Wirz is dead.

Mr. Baker—It is a notorious fact of which the world has frequent knowledge, and it is not necessary to state it.

Judge Advocate—Do you mean that when the other conspirators were tried, it was not necessary to state that John H. Wirz was dead?

Mr. Baker—Military commissions sometimes do things not common for a civil court to do, but they cannot do things which are not within the scope of their jurisdiction.

The court overruled the motion to strike out the name of Wirz.

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NUMBER 1974

New Advertisements.
7-30. 7-30.

OF ST. PAUL
FILL ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FOR THE
JULY ISSUE.

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE,
and secure the notes before the loan is exhausted.
Interest at the rate of
One cent per day on the amount of the loan.

We deliver the notes by express free of charge.
 J. E. THOMPSON & CO.
Notice to Others Selling
 and Others Wishing to Invest
 IN THE GREAT
U. S. 7-30 LOAN
The Second National Bank
 of Saint Paul,
 Corner 3d and Washburn streets.
 Keeps these notes constantly on hand for

The Cashier of this Bank has been appointed Special Agent to receive subscriptions for the Loan and will be happy at all times to receive every special Agent in his power regard to it. The interest on the Loan is 6 per cent annually. They are FREE FROM TAXES and are the best and safe-st investment for all who have any money to spare.

The Loan is being shortened so rapidly that the interest is being paid in advance and so quickly that they may be too late.

D. A. MIO, PRES. ASST.

St. Paul, July 28, 1894. HRS. 11:41 a.m.

L I V E R Y.

Parties Visiting St. Paul for Pleasure or business, will find the Forest Livery at

21 NICHOLS' TRAIL, ST. PAUL.

(STONE STABLE)

Opposite Merchants' Hotel

Teams and carriages furnished with carriages and drivers, who will exhibit to tourists points of interest in this vicinity.

CHANGES:

Team and Carriage with driver for the day, or trip to St. Anthony's Bell, &c.....
Horse and buggy, do do.....

CHAS. NICHOLS,
(late Purvisson's) Proprietor.

I Offer For Sale
One of my new coal box style Bagnies;
A new Plaster Bagnie;
A fine N. Y. Union Bag, nearly new
all in good order. Also several outworn
double harnesses.

THE ABOVE BARNESSES CAN BE HAD AT MY
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50 Doz Amos Shovels,
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15 Doz Hunt's Mattox,
15 Doz Underhill's Picks

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CARRIAGES, with coal and exp.
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New and Second Hand Carriages
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Bridge Square, St. Paul.
Wig Maker & Importer
HUMAN HAIR
Wigs, Braids, Bands, Curls.
MANUFACTURED BY HIMSELF

And warranted of the Best Material and
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Private rooms for Ladies' Hair Dressing,
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For the accommodation of my Fairchild
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Express office at Fairchild & Co.'s Auction
Roger's Block, Third street, where orders
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NATIONAL
Marine Bank of St. I.

PAID UP CAPITAL \$100,

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
Gold, Silver and Exchange bought at
Compens paid. Collections promptly re-
mitted. All current rates.
Agents for the popular
7:30 U. S. Loan.
NEWTON BRADLEY, Pres.
JOHN HOLLAND, Vice President.
O. B. TURRELL, Cashier.
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DR. L. E. DORRIS
DENTIST, SURGICAL AND MEDICAL.

DENTIST, William Paul, has opened a
Dental Office, at St. Paul, which he has opened an
Bogor's Block, over the Express Office.
He has inserted artificial Teeth inserted on
the Plate, which for beauty, comfort, and
cheapness far exceed anything now
Teeth also inserted on Gold and Silver
ranted to give satisfaction.
Extracting, filling and all operations
Teeth done in the most proper manner, with
pains and at moderate terms.
The Profession supplied with Teeth
(see advertisement)

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PAPER MILL IN ST. ANTHONY.
 AND THE LARGEST STOCK OF
 PAPER, BOOKS, PRINTING, AND WRITING INKS
 AND ALL KINDS OF WRAPPING PAPERS, PRINTING, AND WRITING INKS
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WE WILL SELL AS LOW AS EASTERN JOBBERS WITH FREIGHT ADDED
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 PAPER BAGS, ROPE, GUNNIES & OLD NEWSPAPERS.

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Railroads.

FIRST DIVISION

ST. PAUL & PACIFIC R.R.

On and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7th.

Passenger Trains will run as follows:

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Evening.

GOING EAST.

MORNING.

Evening.

GOING WEST.

MORNING.

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The Saint Paul Press.

Published Daily, Weekdays and Weekends.

Office-Adjoining the Bridge.

Legislative District Convention—

Fourth District.

The Union Republican electors of the Fourth

Legislative District will meet by their delegates

at the residence of Mr. J. H. Smith, at 100

St. Paul, on the 29th of September, 1895, at 10 o'clock

A. M., for the purpose of nominating two

candidates for members of the House of Representa-

tatives in the coming session of the State Legisla-

ture. The delegates will be appointed by the

last annual convention of the district, to be held

at the residence of Mr. J. H. Smith, at 100

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MADISON MUTUAL

FIRE & LIGHTNING INSURANCE

Cash and Surplus Capital

\$664,021.67

The only fire and lightning insurance

company doing business in the State, and

gives broader protection at less cost than any

other insurance company in the Northwest.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid

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S. D. Hastings, (State Treas., Wis.), Treasurer.

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THE GALENIN INSTITUTE.

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ESTABLISHED 1864. FOR THE TREATMENT OF

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER, STOMACH, AND BOWELS.

DR. WILLIAMS, the Consulting Surgeon of the above Institution, has

published a Manual of Diseases of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels.

It is the only book ever published which gives a full and

complete description of the diseases of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels.

It is a valuable work for the physician and the patient.

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The Saint Paul Press.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

Legislative District Convention—

Fourth District.

The Union Republican electors of the Fourth

Legislative District will meet by their delegates

in convention at Anoka in the county of Anoka,

on the fifth day of September, 1885, at 10 o'clock

P.M., for the purpose of nominating two candi-

dates for members of the House of Representa-

tatives in the coming session of the State Legis-

lature. The delegates were appointed by the

last annual convention as follows: For the

Union Republican Party, J. H. LAMONT, J. H. LAMONT,

For the Democratic Party, J. H. LAMONT, J. H. LAMONT,

For the Prohibition Party, J. H. LAMONT, J. H. LAMONT,

For the Greenback Party, J. H. LAMONT, J. H. LAMONT,

For the Labor Party, J. H. LAMONT, J. H. LAMONT,

For the Independent Party, J. H. LAMONT, J. H. LAMONT,

For the Reform Party, J. H. LAMONT, J. H. LAMONT,

For the Temperance Party, J. H. LAMONT, J. H. LAMONT,

For the Non-Resistance Party, J. H. LAMONT, J. H. LAMONT,

For the Peace Party, J. H. LAMONT, J. H. LAMONT,

For the Liberty Party, J. H. LAMONT, J. H. LAMONT,

For the Union Party, J. H. LAMONT, J. H. LAMONT,

For the National Party, J. H. LAMONT, J. H. LAMONT,

For the American Party, J. H. LAMONT, J. H. LAMONT,

For the European Party, J. H. LAMONT, J. H. LAMONT,

For the African Party, J. H. LAMONT, J. H. LAMONT,

For the Asian Party, J. H. LAMONT, J. H. LAMONT,

For the Australian Party, J. H. LAMONT, J. H. LAMONT,

For the Antarctic Party, J. H. LAMONT, J. H. LAMONT,

For the Arctic Party, J. H. LAMONT, J. H. LAMONT,

For the Equatorial Party, J. H. LAMONT, J. H. LAMONT,

For the Subtropical Party, J. H. LAMONT, J. H. LAMONT,

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Insurance, &c.

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Cash and Surplus Capital

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The only strictly FARMERS' INSURANCE

COMPANY doing business in the State, and

affording protection at low cost, than any

other insurance company in the Northwest.

Advantages promptly adjusted and paid

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J. H. Hastings, Secretary,

Wm. Stephen Miller, (Gen. of Minn.) Director,

G. E. MONTAGUE, General Agent,

P. O. address, LaCrosse, Wis.

M. P. NICHOLS,

INSURANCE AGENT.

Metropolitan, New York

Capital, \$1,000,000

Surplus, \$100,000

Lothard, New York.

Capital, \$1,000,000

Surplus, \$100,000

Home Insurance Co.

Capital, \$1,000,000

Surplus, \$100,000

Mutual Benefit Life.

Assets, over \$5,000,000.

OFFICE.

198 Third street, St. Paul.

FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE.

CURTIS & ETHELIDGE.

191 Third St., St. Paul.

The aggregate capital of the Insurance repre-

sented by us amounts to

\$13,600,243.56.

All loss in the State are settled from assets

and are paid.

Goods and Merchandise

INSURED WHILE IN TRANSIT.

Both on river and land. We hope, by prompt

attention to the business, to secure the business

and to meet the confidence and patronage of

the public.

net daily.

Miscellaneous.

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The Saint Paul Press.

Published Daily, except on Sundays and Holidays.
Office—At the corner of the Bridge.

Subscription—DAILY PRESS—By mail, \$1.00 per annum, or \$1.00 per month, in advance.
SINGLE COPIES—Five cents.
SUNDAY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2.00.
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OBSERVATIONS BY SPECTACLES.

Things Seen and Heard in Nevada.

SILVER MINING.

Continuing our course down the north-eastern side of the Sierra Nevada, from Silver Mountain, (which is in California, and seven miles east of the summit), we soon enter the State of Nevada. A drive of only ten miles brings us to the upper end of Carson Valley, which we follow for many miles, meeting, occasionally, sprawling bands of

WASHOE AND PUEBLO INDIANS.

These natives are larger, straighter and more intelligent than the *Digger* Indians of California, but inferior to the *Nez Perce* of Minnesota—almost every respect. The Washoe Indians are excessively dirty and live upon what they can beg, or steal from the miners. The Pueblo are pretty good hunters, and a few of them have lately turned their attention to agriculture, and doing odd jobs of labor for the white settlers, but as a class, they are all lazy, stupid, dirty, ignorant, and a curse to the earth.

Our general course from Silver Mountain, is nearly a direct north—but as the eastern line of California at this place runs north-west, we soon cross the line, and a drive of but 30 miles brings us to

GEOLOGICAL.

the rest of Douglas county, Nevada. This is a pleasant little village of about 500 inhabitants. It is situated at the eastern foot of the Sierra Nevada, twenty-two miles directly east from its summit, (by the Placerville route) and on the western side of the famous

CARSON VALLEY.

The valley is about one hundred miles in length, by an average of perhaps ten miles in width. This end of it, near the mountains, is fertile, and furnishes nearly all of the hay used in the State, and at the California stage stations on the mountains. Along the sides of the valley, wheat and oats are raised to good advantage, but the cold gulching streams of water running down from the Nevada and crossing the road every few rods—at this end—makes the land too cold for corn.

The village of Genoa consists of but one street—the houses being nearly all built on the west side facing the green fertile valley, with their backs toward the towering, rugged, volcanic cliffs of the Nevada, clothed in their craggy pine, white cedars and silver fir.

The striking contrast between the large and stately pines on the western side of the mountain—in California, and these on this side, is truly wonderful. The former are from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet in height, and from four to eight feet in diameter, and the latter will average less than one third of the above dimensions. And yet these mountains—as poor as they are—have to supply firewood and lumber for all this portion of Nevada. For the hills, mountains and ridges east, as far as the eye can reach, are as bleak, desolate and barren as an elephant's back. We thought we had been back in the Mojave country, California, not that we were there in comparison with these. The only thing we ever saw so scorched and barren, was the excess of a horse drawn from the colligation of a horse stable. No trace, no grass, no vegetation of any kind, with the exception of scattering clumps of wild sage. The bush seems to delight in growing where the eye can see it. It grows to the height of eight or ten inches, somewhat resembling—and with a similar odor—dwarfed and rusty branches of horsetail.

From this point, the general course of the valley is north-east. Driving down the valley 14 miles, with the Carson river to our right, and the Sierra Nevada to our left, we come to CARSON CITY, the capital of the State, and the seat of Ormsby county. The city has a population of about 3,000, and though not a mining town it possesses certain advantages, which are justly considered above price. Its proximity to the wood of the mountain, its abundance of pure running water, its rich patches of soil, (furnishing vegetables for home consumption, which none of its sister towns can boast of) and its strong sprinkling of New England common sense, education and energy, gives it a prominence which will last for many years—if not forever—prevent any of its rivals from securing the capital, although this city is on the extreme western border of the State.

The distance of the three leading towns in this vicinity from Carson City, is as follows: Virginia City, 15 miles north-east; and Washoe City, 14 miles north-east; and Washoe City, 14 miles north-east. The city has a population of about 3,000, and though not a mining town it possesses certain advantages, which are justly considered above price. Its proximity to the wood of the mountain, its abundance of pure running water, its rich patches of soil, (furnishing vegetables for home consumption, which none of its sister towns can boast of) and its strong sprinkling of New England common sense, education and energy, gives it a prominence which will last for many years—if not forever—prevent any of its rivals from securing the capital, although this city is on the extreme western border of the State.

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1,000, and is principally engaged in cutting cordwood for Virginia City and Dayton markets—sawing lumber high up in the Nevada, and wholesaling it at this point, and in crushing silver bearing quartz, brought down from Virginia City. Some few good silver mines have been discovered in various portions of this county, but here in Washoe City, prosperity depends wholly upon the market price of wood and lumber, and the ready pay for quartz crushing. Wood is sold here for six or seven dollars per cord. In Virginia it sells for \$18 and \$20. It is drawn over in wagons holding six and eight cords, by teams of eight and ten mules, driven two abreast, by one driver and one rein, over a mountain road smooth as a house floor, but so narrow and steep that in a case of turnover, or a traction mule, a whole load has been known to tumble thousands of feet down the steep, rugged sides of the mountain.

The distance from Washoe to Virginia is about eight miles in an easterly direction.

VIRGINIA. This has a population of 10,000, is the seat of Storey county, and is situated high up on the southeast side of Mount Davidson. The rapid growth of this city is truly wonderful, and we were much amused a short time since overhearing a couple of miners discussing its comparative prosperity with San Francisco. The champion for the latter city exclaimed with great confidence:

"But see here, Jim! this here ain't no comparison to Frisco! We raise our own vegetables and raise our own table the year round, while you have to get 'em from Carson or Placerville, and then eat 'em dried up as dry as a hen's gizzard. Why Jim, this town ain't now! Frisco has increased more'n a hundred per cent in four years!"

The champion for the Silver City calmly laid down his pipe and drol, told his brassy arms across his chest, and with the fire of historic fame flashing from his large blue eyes, thus eloquently gave his reply:

"Sam, you talk like a fool! We haven't nothing to make us grow, eh? What makes any town grow but money? Silver was first discovered in Nevada in 1859. Not a white man was in then, and now 'cap'n a few half-breed 'nigrants on their way from Brigham Young's moraine in Utah, to the humbug gold mines in California; Nevada raised nothing at that time but wild sagebrush and Indians. Now it manufactures thirty million a year of bullion. Mount Davidson, where we now stand, was then as bare as a bald headed nigger! It is now covered on this side with the *lizard* city in all creation, and with millions of billions of silver for foundation! You better keep dark about Frisco's increasing one hundred per cent, in four years! Why four years ago we didn't have a single house in town, and now we have a population of fifteen thousand. Talk about an increase of one hundred per cent! Why we have had an increase of fifteen per cent."

Some one here suggested that it was fifteen hundred per cent; another that it was fifteen thousand per cent, and the subject was finally left out to a bystander near-by—on a bet of three pounds of silver and the drinks for the party—whether it was fifteen or fifteen hundred per cent.

Nevada is certainly one of the wonders of the present age. It is hardly less than that the soil is *poor*, for it has *no soil*. The surface of the earth is composed of a dark granulated stone, having a decided volcanic appearance, and a strong sulphurous odor. Owing to the immense amount of mining, this substance is ground to a fine powder, and the dust is so thick with alkali that it makes the eyes smart like no mud-potash. Alkali, by the way, is a feature in this State. Dead water by the roadside is so strongly tainted with it, that it looks like strong lye fresh from the leach. Immigrants coming across the plains have horrible looking eyes, lips and nostrils, all from the effect of the alkali dust. The lips and nostrils crack, bleed and fester, and the eyes weep, blither and blur, until the victim looks like a pitiful patient in a small-pox hospital.

Lumber for building in Virginia, is hauled from Washoe Valley, (12 miles west), and the cost of hauling is \$25 per thousand.

There are over 2,000 teams constantly employed hauling various kinds of freight into Virginia, and silver bearing quartz out of it.

The amount of silver quartz daily taken out of the various mines in Virginia is hard to ascertain, but it is probably about five hundred tons. It supplies not only all of the mills within the city limits, but many in Washoe, Dayton, American Flat, Gold Hill, Silver City, and quite a number in the canon near-by.

The mills are similar to the gold quartz crushing mills of California. The large rocks are broken into pieces two or three inches in diameter and then thrown into the hopper under iron or steel stamps, some three inches in diameter, by twelve or fifteen feet in length. These mills have all the way from four to forty stamps, which are kept in motion night and day, falling by their own weight. The quartz is thus ground to an impalpable powder, and then stirred for a long time (by an upright shaft having arms, and a turbine wheel) in a tub-like contrivance called an "amalgamator," containing water, and quicksilver from the Almaden mines near San Francisco. The mixture is next run off in long flumes lined with flannel, which being freely sprinkled with quicksilver, collects all of the fine particles of silver, and forms what is known as "amalgam," a substance of the consistency of soft putty. This is melted, the quicksilver passed off through retorts to cool, and the silver cast into bars or bricks, soon to be converted into coin. It is no uncommon sight to see, piled up on the side walk in front of Wells, Fargo & Co's express office, in this city, nearly a ton of silver bricks, ready to be shipped to the mint in San Francisco.

Fruit eaten in Virginia is nearly all brought from Colorado, and a few other

towns in California. Consequently it is necessarily scarce and commands "minors' prices." It is not an uncommon thing for the hard working laborer to pay fifty and seventy-five cents each for apples, pears and peaches, to gratify his appetite for fruit which he luxuriated in when a boy, in dear New England.

In manners and style, the Virginians are much as the Californians were, ten or twelve years ago. It is expected that no man will have an opinion unless he is willing to back it up with a revolver; and the reputation of having "wanged his man" seldom fails to give to its possessor the *entre* to the best society.

The richest mines of Virginia are the *Gold and Curry* and the *Spanish*; both of which we visited, and went down nearly 400 feet into their subterranean chambers to examine. In the latter mine we obtained specimens of quartz, having little cavities filled with fine native silver wire. Dame Nature must have been in an experimental mood when she thus tried her skill at spinning silver thread, centuries ago, in the center of old Mount Davidson.

Speculation and gambling in mining stock is carried on here, even to a wilder degree than in San Francisco. Stocks that are worth to-day three hundred dollars, may be so hoisted by the "bulls" that they sell to-morrow for as many thousands,—and *vice versa*.

Sometimes the stock of a mine is suddenly increased a hundred per cent, by authorized reports that its ledge or vein has just increased double its former richness and dimensions, and then again it is as suddenly depreciated by contrary reports. Great care is taken to exclude all visitors to the mines who are suspected of being workmen from other mines,—or in the employ of stock speculators. We were personally acquainted with a young man of high position in this vicinity, who disguised himself as a miner, and gained access to the *Gold and Curry* by hiring himself out as a day laborer. Thoroughly understanding his business,—two days examination, sufficed to give him a better knowledge of the mines than was enjoyed by any other person living, excepting, perhaps, the officers of the Company.

Shares in this mine were then selling for \$5,700. In a few weeks,—after certain parties had disposed of what they had on hand,—it was selling for \$7,800.

The young man received one thousand dollars in gold for his two days labor; but he earned it, for it had been detected while under ground, he never would have reached the surface—alive or dead.

Passing down the south side of Mount Davidson about one mile we come to GOLD HILL, with a population of 3,000. This city, though really but a suburb of Virginia, is a corporation of itself, and has an air of activity and bustle that plainly denotes vigor and prosperity. It derives its name from the particles of fine gold found here in the ravine by the first prospectors, in 1860. Like Virginia, it stands on an old million of stone ore. We go down the Michigan mine 500 feet, and receive invitations to visit a number of others, but the fun don't compensate for the wet, risk and fatigue. Gold Hill has but one principal street,—running directly down the mountain,—and lined on either side by dry goods stores, livery stables, larger beer saloons, quartz crushing mills, lawyers' offices, Irish hovels, grave stones, and brokers' offices. These last, striving to show a way of "mixing up things," which would drive a Philadelphian crazy.

Continuing our way down the mountain a little east of south, a drive of four miles brings us to SILVER CITY, with a population of 2,000. This is really the parent of all the surrounding towns. It was here that in 1860 the first gold and silver was found in Nevada. But little mining however, is done in Silver City at present. The principle business is quartz-crushing. Mills are large and numerous and the ringing clag, clag of the multitudinous steel stamps, are heard from Monday morning until Saturday at midnight, the year round.

A drive of four miles still further, brings us to the foot of the mountain, and to the pretty little village of DAYTON on the northwest bank of the Carson river. This is the seat of Lyon county, and has a population of about 1,500. Its principal business is quartz-crushing. By careful damming the Carson river, (whose general course is north-east), the Daytonians get a fall of about five feet, which through of limited power, is of immense value where wood for steam mills costs from \$18 to \$20 per cord. By damming the river farther up, a fall of nearly twenty feet could be obtained. The right to do this, it is disputed, and the case is at present in litigation. If Dayton gains the case, it is destined to become one of the largest cities in the State, and to be the largest quartz-crushing settlement in the world. It is level, some six feet above higher water mark of the river—is protected from winter gales from the south, west, and north, by high mountains; and its close proximity to Silver City, Gold Hill and Virginia,—from whose inexhaustible silver mines the road is a heavy down grade—is enough to insure it constant employment for a hundred quartz-crushing establishments, for the next dozen centuries.

Nevada is an interesting State to travel in, but its towns are so few in number, that travelers for pleasure, seldom remain more than a few weeks before they return to the ever varying and inexhaustible California.

The principal rivers of Nevada are Walker, Carson, Truckee, Reese and Humboldt,—none of which have outlets, but terminate in "sinks." In fact, the scorching deserts of the interior would swallow up the Mississippi before it could run a hundred miles. The Carson—near Dayton,—is an ordinary stream, and the size of the Merrimack at Lowell, or the Mississippi at St. Paul.

The population of the entire State of Nevada is about 150,000,—not including the 150,000 Washoe, Pute, Bannock and Shoshone Indians—who, by the way are admired about as much as the Sioux Indians are in Minnesota,—or as an old

loves hot soap—if any of our readers can describe the proverbial feeling gratification over a dish of that commodity.

In 1863—the bed of what was formerly a lake fifteen miles in circumference,—in Churchill county, about eighty miles east from Virginia,—was discovered to be,—(underneath a thin covering of loose dirt)—a body of beautiful crystallized salt from two to six feet in depth.

A large field of sulphur was discovered in Humboldt county, about 100 miles north of Virginia, in 1862, covering over sixty acres, and being from one to three feet in depth. These salt and sulphur beds will eventually be of immense value to the State.

A peculiar feature of Nevada, and one that travelers never fail to notice in particular, is the entire absence of bees, toads, rats and fleas.

For quantity, quality, size and agility of the latter, California can beat the world. But as travelers come over the Sierra Nevada, the lively jumpers take their departure from man, dog and blanket.

There are so plentiful in some portions of California that strangers are kept grabbing, pinching, and slapping—almost constantly. Old residents however, become so accustomed to their bites, that they give them no more attention than house flies. As the fellow said about having his teeth extracted—"somehow never could get used to 'em." What over may be the cause, they don't flourish in Nevada.

The absence of bees is probably owing to the scarcity of flowers; white rats and toads find the strong alkali in the dirt and water, too decidedly permeating in its embraces to add to their comfort.

The sage hens of Nevada, strongly resemble the prairie chickens of the upper Mississippi, but are a little larger, and ranker in favor, tasting too much like game offered in the markets of Paris after it has been killed three or four days.

There is such a general spirit of enterprise and go-ahead energy in Nevada, that we should enjoy a few months visit here, were it not for the alkali dust, and the black, dreary, barren, chokingly gloomy, and desolate hills. We do not if the world can equal it for gloom and funeral vegetation. No simile or comparison can convey any idea of its oppressive sterility, unless it may be the short, wormy, scraggy remains of an antiquated shoe-brush. But the silver below, is an all-healing balm for lack of scenery on the surface, and any man can get wealth here in a few years if he has health and energy.

CARSON CITY, where we stop the first night on our way back toward California, was named in honor of Kit Carson, the famous hunter, who, after being in Fremont's employ for years, is said to have suddenly left him one day with the remark—

"Charley, you'd be a smart man if you had brains enough, but the fact is, you don't know but a little, and what you do know is a damn lie to you."

BRANDRETH'S PILLS A GENERAL ASSISTANT OF NATURE.—What is health? But is disease? Health is when the supply and expense are equal. Disease when the supply and expense are unequal.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS impart certain exusive powers to all matters in the body which are the standard of the surrounding party, or which have remained longer than the nature designed. No fever and no cold of cases which soon run into morbidities.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS have marvelous and curative qualities. Our bodies are continually changing, and it is by this change we live. Should matter remain in the organs beyond the time nature designed, pain and inflammation set in, which is nothing more than a preparatory effort for good. All Brandreth's Pills are supposed from the results to do simply ASSISTING THESE REPORTS OF NATURE.

THE GREATEST VICTORY YET. Colors struck in five minutes. The above heading of a recent bulletin from the SEATTLE WAR is in all respects applicable to the results of CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, when brought in contact with hair of any obnoxious color. Five minutes remove the undesirable color, replacing it with the richest black or brown. No stain is left on the scalp, no damage done to the hair by this fine emollient vegetable dye. Manufactured by J. Cristadoro, No. 4, Astor House, New York. Sold by druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. 1-4-4-1

A great many side hits are being made that Plantation Bitters, by a score or two of disinterested friends who have endeavored to imitate or counteract them. It is all so true, the people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "they" who sell the imitations, they are in same sized bottle, and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.

The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are a natural tonic to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers. They purify the breath and add to the stomach. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Liver Complaint, Cholera and Cholera Morbus. They give Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brisk and the exhausted nervous, great restorer of the blood and purifier of the system. The Bitters and Plantation Bitters are around each bottle. Clergymen, Merchants, and persons whose health is impaired, should have a bottle of the Bitters. It is a great relief to the heart, lack of appetite, distress at the stomach, and "they" who sell the imitations, they are in same sized bottle, and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.

They are sold by all respectable merchants. See that the bottle has our Union Shield Stamp over the cork, and steel-plate side label. Beware of refilled bottles. See that the stamp has not been tampered with. Any person purporting to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon is a swindler and impostor, and should be immediately reported to us.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.—BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—The most certain and powerful remedy for all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c., &c. Sold by all druggists. Beware of imitations. See that the bottle has our Union Shield Stamp over the cork, and steel-plate side label. Beware of refilled bottles. See that the stamp has not been tampered with. Any person purporting to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon is a swindler and impostor, and should be immediately reported to us.

Lowest Tariff Rates. MARK PACKAGES via SAVANNA. And ship from Chicago by C. & N. W. Railway, Chicago and Milwaukee Railway, Ship from Milwaukee by Chicago & Milwaukee Railway, Ship from St. Paul by C. & N. W. Railway, St. Paul, Minn. 1-4-4-1

Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in the Block, Third Street, St. Paul, Minn. 1-4-4-1

Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in the Block, Third Street, St. Paul, Minn. 1-4-4-1

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Special Notices.

AMERICAN WATCH CO.

It having come to our knowledge that imitations of the American Watch have been put upon the market in a great number, calculated by their utter worthlessness to injure the reputation of our genuine products, to protect our own interests and the public from imposition, we again publish the trade marks by which our Watches may invariably be known.

We manufacture four styles of Watches. The Success has the name "AMERICAN WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate. The Tiro has the name "T. B. WARTLEY, Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate. All the above styles have the name American Watch Co. printed on the dial and are warranted in every respect.

The Fourth has the name "W. M. ELLERY, Boston, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate, and is not named on the dial. All the above described Watches are made of various sizes, and sold in gold or silver cases, as may be required.

It is hardly possible for us to accurately describe the numerous imitations to which we have alluded. They are usually inscribed with names so nearly approaching our own as to escape the observation of the uninitiated buyer. Some are represented as made by the "Union Watch Co., of Boston, Mass.,"—no such company existing. Some have the name "Soldier's Watch," to be sold as our fourth or fifth style, usually known as the "Soldier's Watch." Others are named the "Appleton Watch Co.," others the "P. S. Bartlett," instead of our "P. S. Bartlett," besides many varieties named in such a manner as to convey the idea that they are the veritable productions of the American Watch Company.

We also caution the public, and particularly buyers, against buying cheap, article cheap Watches, so freely advertised in illustrated papers as "Army Watches," "Officers' Watches," "Made in Germany," "Swiss Watches," &c., the prices of which are stated to be from seven to sixteen dollars. A good watch, in these times, cannot be afforded for any such sum.

A little attention on the part of buyers will protect them from gross imposition. Agents for the American Watch Co., 202-224 N. 4th St., St. Paul, Minn.

Let us be Merciful to Ourselves. The physical structure of the strongest human being is vulnerable everywhere. Our bodies are endowed by nature with certain negative powers, which protect them to some extent from unwholesome influences; but this protection is imperfect, and cannot rely solely on its own healthy organs, or under circumstances of more than ordinary danger. Therefore it is wisdom, in such cases, to resort to a reliable system with a course of ROBERTS' EXERCISE, which will remove the most complete protection against all the epidemic and endemic maladies that have ever been administered in any country.

ROBERTS' EXERCISE is a healthy condition. To the Bitters it is also especially recommended, and in cases of Constipation it affords speedy and permanent relief. In Canada, the West Indies and Australia, the Bitters rank among all other medicines of the class, and the demand for them in all foreign countries is increasing.

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Dry Goods.

NEW GOODS!

Why NOT USE THE BEST.—Over twenty years' increasing demand has established the fact that Mathews' Venetian Hair Dye is the best in the world. It is the cheapest, most reliable and most convenient. Complete in one bottle. Does not require any previous preparation of the hair. No crock or stain. No trouble. Does not rub off or make the hair appear dusty and dead, but imparts to it new life and lustre. Produces a beautiful black or brown, as preferred. A child can apply it. Always gives satisfaction. Only 75 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.

A. J. MATHEWS, Manufacturer, N. Y. DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York, wholesale Agents.

DURNO'S CELEBRATED ATARH SNUFF is the best remedy for Hayfever, Cold in the Head, Soreness, Imperfect Voice, Bronchitis and Catarrh. Few persons appreciate the diseases arising from disordered nasal organs. Slight, burning, sore and redness are frequently caused by a cold in the head. The gas generated by the use of this snuff cleanses the entire head, and restores proper action. Its effects are pleasant and wonderful. It contains no tobacco or other injurious ingredients. Colognes, Sodas, Waters, and most of the standard of the Medical Faculty have awarded it testimonials, and premiums.

Sold by all Druggists for 25 cents per box. Can be sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents for one box, or \$1 for four boxes.

Address, JAS. DURNO, P. O. Box 123, New York.

WHITNEY & BARKER. REAL ESTATE. General Commission Agents. Office: Third Street, Bridge Block.

THE ST. PAUL ICE COMPANY. The undersigned

N,
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er out;
18-19

TO ADVERTISERS.
This paper has a daily circulation of 10,000 copies, and is published every day except on Sundays and public holidays. It is the only paper in the city that is published every day except on Sundays and public holidays. It is the only paper in the city that is published every day except on Sundays and public holidays.

Union Ticket.
For Sheriff—George Hammond.
For Treasurer—Richardson.
For Clerk—Shaw.
For Register of Deeds—Charles Passavant.
For County Commissioner—F. P. Fisher.
For County Auditor—J. B. Fisher.

First District.
For Senator—C. D. Sten.
For Representative—W. L. Hanson.
For Representative—W. L. Hanson.

Second District.
For Senator—C. D. Sten.
For Representative—W. L. Hanson.
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Third District.
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Seventh District.
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Eighth District.
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Tenth District.
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Eleventh District.
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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

VOLUME V.

Historical Society

SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1865.

NUMBER 200.

DISPATCHES FROM FORT WADSWORTH.
The 20th have been received at District Headquarters. They state that thirty-three lodges of Yanktons had joined the Indian camp at James river. This will increase the number to eighty lodges, all of whom are cheerfully obeying military rule.

The rear guard of the train loaded with public stores arrived on the 20th, and reported that they had seen two mounted Indians the day previous. They were followed during the day by scouts but were not overtaken. The grand buffalo hunt will soon terminate.

BEVERLY M. GENERAL J. M. CORSE.
of Iowa, arrived yesterday morning. General Sibbey has issued an order turning over the command of the District to him during his (Sibbey's) absence. Gen. Sibbey will leave in a few days, to endeavor to close up the Indian hostilities by a treaty of peace.

The order which we published a day or two since mustering out unemployed Generals got out prematurely. The War Department still has it under consideration and will issue "by authority," it will have a number of changes from the document already sent forth.

FROM WADSWORTH.

Location of the Fort—Description of the Country—The Buffalo Hunt—A Dilemma.

Correspondence at the St. Paul Press.
FORT WADSWORTH, (Iakabab), August 20th, 1865.

We are often asked, "Where is Fort Wadsworth, and what kind of a place it is?"

It is located 10 to 15 miles from the mouth of the Missouri river, in a line about fifty miles north of St. Paul.

A traveler coming in this direction, up the Missouri river, on arriving opposite Big Stone Lake, discovers in a due westerly direction, what appears to be a chain of mountains, running north and south, but what is, in fact, a high plateau, rising several hundred feet above the surrounding prairie, commencing at about 40 degrees latitude, and extending south nearly one hundred miles, spreading out in a fan-shaped fashion until it gradually diminishes in height, and is lost again in the surrounding prairie.

The surface of this plateau holds in its bosom innumerable lakes of various quality and extent—some alkalali, others pure and sweet—some large, some small. Most of these lakes are surrounded with a moderate sized growth of timber, composed chiefly of oak, ash, and cottonwood; their shores are lined with hudson, and a species of stone of a hard, tough composition, often seen, but the name of which the writer does not remember. Standing out in bold relief amid these stones—

"Just where the prone edge of the wheel begins to feather toward the reef."

water, one frequently found large white-tailed trunks of trees—skeltons today, but monuments of the past; striking evidence of the encroachments of the water on their domain within the last thirty years.

The Indians say the greater portion of these lakes have formed within thirty years; that the time when their surface—much reduced from their present size—was covered with rushes, and that the chief staple of fur found here was rats, whereas to day a muskrat is seldom seen but few rushes.

All of these bodies of water are impregnated with lime, as is seen from the large quantities of foam found on their beaches.

Several of these lakes are connected together, and it is on one of these chains called "Kettle Lakes" that this post is located, some thirty miles from the head of the canon, at an altitude of about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea.

The situation is very healthy and quite romantic, compared with anything we have seen west of the Mississippi.

The Indian camp is still out on the grand hunt, the second one of the season. Buffalo abound in any quantity, moving down on the James River flat from a northerly direction. Some days Maj. Ross, Capt. Payne, and Lieut. Thompson, with their wives, started out for a day's sport in hunting buffalo (hearing that there were large droves some thirty miles west) and after a day's chase, in which the ambition of the hunters was satisfied, they endeavored to retrace their steps, to avoid an approaching storm; but fast traveling was of no avail, and long before the fort was reached, they were overtaken by a storm, which, in terrific grandeur and force, has not been surpassed in this country for many years.

Every stitch of clothing saturated, and anxious lest the carriage, in which the weary ladies were riding, should be turned over the gulch, now hailed with delight every familiar object which indicated the proximity of their point of destination. The nearer the fort the faster they traveled, when suddenly, at the very moment the lights from their warm, cozy quarters gleamed some rods away in the distance, and all hands were enjoying, in anticipation, dry clothes and a warm supper, their congratulations were suddenly brought to a close by the prompt "halt!" of the sentry. "Who comes there?" "Friends without the country," was the reply—not a soul leaving it.

How provoking the delay! but it is military, and no remedy but to call the "corporal of the guard," which was done repeatedly, until, finally, he appeared to the great relief of our sportive friends and their ladies.

They assure us, however, that they found ample compensation for their tardiness in witnessing the magnificent spectacle of the chase.

Some fifty Indian hunters dressed in full costume, or rather undressed to their native costume, and commanded by Gen-

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

A Union Meeting in Richmond.

Yankee Doodle and the Star Spangled Banner in a Strange Land.

Loss of a Paymaster with 200,000.

A New Era—Two Men Arrested for Treason.

What the State Prisoners at Fortress Monroe are Doing.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence at the St. Paul Press.
WASHINGTON, August 31st, 1865.

The Herald's Washington special agent, Mr. G. J. B. Hawley, chief of staff to Gen. Terry at Richmond, who came here yesterday, has just returned, and has been very busy in the last few days.

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FROM RICHMOND.

Union Meeting in the Late Rebel Capital—Grand Meeting on the 31st.

The Herald's Richmond correspondent says the people of that city, on Tuesday last, held their so-called Union meeting, for which they have been for some time previous making extensive preparations.

The national flag, floated over the building, and the hosts of the reformed rebels present were greeted with the strains of Yankee Doodle and the Star Spangled Banner, to long ignored by them.

The resolutions adopted express indignation at the imputation of the part of Northern people and journals that the remaining rebels are not sincere in taking the oath of allegiance, pronouncing such imputations utterly groundless and false; profess the warmest attachment to the National Government, and denounce the abolition of slavery, and pledge confidence and the greatest respect for President Johnson.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.
A FURNISHED ROOM
In a quiet family, near the city.
Apply to J. B. Fisher, 100 N. 3rd St.

HOPPS: HOPPS.
We have a contingent of 150 New York State Militia, for sale, at 100 N. 3rd St.

WANTED.
A gentleman wishes either board in a private family or furnished room. Address W. A. R. International Hotel, St. Paul.

STOLEN.
One Dark Brown Horse, heavy black mane and tail, about 10 years old, weight 1400 pounds, eight or nine years old. After will be liberally rewarded. J. D. LEIGHTON, St. Anthony, August 27, 1865.

For the Oil Fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia.

The undersigned, who has been a dealer in land for the last four years, will lease for the Oil Fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia about the first of October next, with a view of operating in Oil Fields, Old Stock, and New stock.

He now offers his services to those who may wish to invest in this country, where fortunes are daily made. For terms and further information write or call on the undersigned at his office in the city of St. Paul, Minnesota.

HENRY MCINTYRE.
Dealer in Real Estate.

DISOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the Co-Partnership between J. B. Fisher and J. D. Leighton, in the business of dealing in land, has been dissolved, and that all debts due to the firm, or by the firm, shall be paid to J. B. Fisher, who is the sole owner of

FOR THE NATION!

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

The World's Great Remedy

Dyspepsia, Indigestion,

AND ALL

DISEASES

OF THE

STOMACH AND BOWELS

Prepared by the Proprietors of

"Coe's Cough Balsam."

Dyspepsia is not only the sure forerunner of

jaundice, but the cause of a miserable life.

It is well known that the stomach is the

source of all the energy of the body, and

that if it is diseased, the whole system

is affected. It is the duty of every

person to keep the stomach in good

condition, and to do this, the best

remedy is Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

It is a purely vegetable preparation,

and is perfectly safe for all ages.

It is the only remedy that will

give you a good appetite, and

enable you to eat and digest

properly. It is the best remedy

for all cases of dyspepsia, indigestion,

and all diseases of the stomach

and bowels. It is the best

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CUTTER, SECOMBE & CO.,

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE

PAPER MILL, IN ST. ANTHONY,

And desire to call attention to their

Immense Stock of

LETTER, NOTE AND CAP PAPER, ENVELOPES, BOOK AND NEWS PRINT, PLAT

AND ALL KINDS OF WRAPPING PAPERS, PRINTERS' AND WRITING INK

AND FLUIDS, PENCILS, &c., &c.

Agents for

GREENLEAF & TAYLOR'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY

We will sell as low as Eastern Jobbers with Freight added

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN CASH PAID FOR

PAPER RAGS, ROPE, GUNNIES & OLD NEWSPAPERS.

Office No. 220 Third St., St. Paul, Minn.

1894. COOLEY, CARVER & CO., 1894.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES

CIGARS, &c., &c.

Jackson Street, between Levee and Third,

SAINT PAUL.

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.

And Minnesota Hospital.

ESTABLISHED FOR THE TREATMENT OF

DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS

IN CERTAIN BLOCKS.

Dr. J. A. Presley, the Consulting Surgeon of the above Institution, has

published a Manual of Special Diseases, a large book of 300 pages, and

has a large stock of the same on hand. It is a valuable work, and

contains all the latest information on the subject. It is the best

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The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Office-Adjoining the Bridge.

Legislative District Convention-

Fourth District.

The Union Republican electors of the Fourth

Legislative District will meet by their delegates

in convention at Anoka in the county of Anoka

on the 5th day of September, 1895, at 1 o'clock

P. M., for the purpose of nominating two

candidates for members of the House of Repre-

sentatives in the coming session of the State Leg-

islature. The delegates will meet at the

last annual convention of the Union Repub-

lican Party, at Anoka, Minn., on the 5th day of

September, 1895, at 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the District Central Committee.

J. B. GILFILLAN, Chairman.

H. M. ATKINS.

6th Senatorial District Convention

The delegates to the Sixth Senatorial District

Convention are requested to meet at the

Merchants Hotel, in St. Paul, on Wednes-

day evening, the 4th day of September, at 8

o'clock, to choose three candidates for the Legis-

lature from said district, to be supported at the

general election, also to transact such other

business that may properly come before said

convention. CHAS. A. WARNER,

Chairman of Rep. Com. of 6th Sen. Dist.

Chaska, Minn., August 23, 1895.

THE FREEDMEN.

Can they Support Themselves?

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 13, 1895.

I have been cultivating some of the

generally local associations here lately. They

are not such as would grace a draw-

ing-room or a senate chamber exactly.

They are, however, a class of people

who are not a class of people who are

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Insurance, &c.

MADISON MUTUAL

FIRE & LIGHTNING INSURANCE

Cash and Surplus Capital

\$604,021 67 1/2

The only strictly FARMERS' INSURANCE

COMPANY doing business in the state, and

giving broader protection at less cost than any

other company in the Northwest.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid

OFFICE IS

John W. Boyd, President.

D. Worthington, Secretary.

R. D. Hastings, (State Treas.) Vice President.

John W. Boyd, (Gen'l Mgr.) Director.

R. D. Hastings, (Gen'l Mgr.) Director.

F. O. Adams, (Gen'l Mgr.) Director.

M. P. NICHOLS,

INSURANCE AGENT.

Metropolitan, New York.

Capital.....\$1,000,000.

Surplus.....100,000.

Lorillard, New York.

Capital.....\$1,000,000.

Surplus.....100,000.

Home Insurance Co.

Capital.....\$1,000,000.

Surplus.....100,000.

Mutual Benefit Life.

Assets.....over \$5,000,000.

OFFICE:

193 Third Street, St. Paul.

FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE.

The aggregate capital of this insurance com-

pany is \$1,000,000.

Goods and Merchandise

INSURED WHILE IN TRANSIT.

Both on river and lake. We hope, by prompt

attention to every branch of the insurance busi-

ness, to merit the confidence and patronage of

the public. Curtis & Etheridge.

Oct 1st 1895

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO BREWERY.

BILL & DIVERS.

BREWERS OF

